

Keep Throne, Party Heads Urge Kaiser

"Lokal-Anzeiger" Reports Move to Prevent Abdication

Want Him as Symbol Of Germans' Unity

Bavarian Newspapers Demand Strongly Ruler Take "Inevitable" Step

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4 (By The Associated Press).—Party leaders of the Reichstag in recent discussions decided there was no necessity for the abdication of Emperor William, the "Lokal Anzeiger" of Berlin says.

"Germania," the organ of the Centrist party, already has announced that the party demands his retention on the throne. The National Liberals are reported to have taken the stand that the Emperor and the Hohenzollern dynasty must remain as a symbol of German unity. A majority of the Progressive party also is said to support the Emperor and the Christian Social Workers are championing his cause. The Berlin "Tagblatt's" Munich correspondent says the bourgeois as well as the Social-Democratic newspapers of Bavaria are demanding the abdication of the Emperor.

The Munich "Neuste Nachrichten," a copy of which has been received here, says: "Even the decree of the Kaiser ordering the new state form of government could not restore the people's confidence in him."

Step Called Inevitable
Even the National-Liberal Augsburg "Abend Zeitung" demands that the imperial and federal governments shall urgently request Emperor William to take "the inevitable step."

It was officially announced in Berlin today that Emperor William's military cabinet has been placed under the Minister of War.

The German press is evincing considerable disquiet over the Bolshevik danger in Germany.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes a long statement today concerning Bolshevik activities which it attributes to the Russian Embassy in Berlin.

The "Tagblatt" says a leaflet has been distributed to the people of Berlin, and in particular to soldiers, signed by the "Workers and Soldiers' Committee." The newspaper says its object is to incite soldiers to disobey military commands.

Hindenburg Thanks People
The Berlin newspapers to-day published a message from Field Marshal von Hindenburg thanking societies and individuals for their expressions of "confidence and attachment." The Field Marshal declared:

"Our honor, freedom and future are now at stake. We are invincible if we are united."

The military commander says that if the German army is strongly sup-

Rome Has All-Night Fete To Celebrate Great Victory

American Soldiers and President Wilson Are Cheered Roundly as Italians Parade Streets When Austria's Fall Is Announced

ROME, Nov. 4.—Demonstrations by the Roman public in celebration of the victory over Austria-Hungary were continued all through last night. This morning the jubilation was still in progress, and when the rejoicing crowds met the workers going to the factories the two elements joined forces. All the Allied embassies were visited and the achievements of the armies of the various nations concerned in the notable successes were loudly cheered.

The ovation was especially enthusiastic outside the American Embassy, where Ambassador Page appeared on the balcony and addressed the crowd. He was acclaimed heartily by the throng.

A committee from the demonstrators was received by the Ambassador. They asked him to convey to President Wilson the gratitude of the people of Rome and of Italy to America and to express their admiration for that country's part in the struggle. This

Vienna, With Food in Sight, Joyful Over Signing of Truce

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (By The Associated Press).—Vienna was delirious with joy when it was learned that an armistice had been declared. The streets were soon crowded with men and women and children, crying and embracing each other.

ported "then our fatherland will brave all onslaughts."

Prince Maximilian of Baden, German Chancellor, discussing German reforms in an interview, is quoted by the "Vossische Zeitung," of Berlin, as saying:

"God be praised for a real, peaceful revolution. The old régime is gone for good. I am firmly convinced that a new German democracy soon will be living at peace with our present opponents, in order to be able to complete the task of remodelling Germany."

The Chancellor declared also that if in the future the Reichstag should pass a vote of want of confidence in him he would be obliged to resign.

With reforms in the federal states, he said, it was unthinkable that the Federal Council should ever receive instructions which would bring it into conflict with decisions by the Reichstag.

Hoarding to Blame For Berlin Money Panic, Says Banker

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Berlin "Vossische Zeitung," discussing the financial panic in Germany, says it is of a more stubborn character and greater in extent than at the outbreak of the war. The newspaper adds that in the month ended October 23, the note circulation of the Imperial and Loan Bank increased \$30,000,000. The note circulation of the Reichsbank had risen to \$3,300,000,000, as compared with \$400,000,000 at the commencement of the war, and the loan banks now were circulating \$1,800,000,000 in notes.

The newspaper says the vice-president of the Reichsbank asserted that recent hoarding had attained unexampled dimensions. He warned the public

committee wished him to assure the President that he could count on the constant support of the Italian nation for the triumph of his principles.

Bonfires were burned last night on all the hills throughout Italy, spreading far and wide the news of the occupation of Trieste. Church bells are ringing and guns are being fired. All the windows in Rome were illuminated regardless of the police orders concerning restricted lighting.

By a strange coincidence the Italians entered Trieste on the feast day of San Giusto, the patron saint of the redeemed city, which all the population, including the Jews, used to celebrate under Austrian rule as a patriotic demonstration of their Italian nationality.

The crowds which paraded the streets of Rome throughout the evening and early night carried American as well as Italian flags. American officers met on the streets were greeted by shouts of "Viva America! Viva Wilson!" A torchlight procession met a number of American sailors and carried them through the streets on their shoulders.

Germany Gives Free Press and Speech To the People

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—The German supreme army command in an order issued to all deputy commanding generals and commandants says:

"The fundamental idea of our political life is to give the German people an extensive right to express their opinions in speech and writing and that they shall, unhampered, express their desires and complaints. Restrictions shall be made without regard to parties, according to the following rules:

"All meetings shall be permitted unless the objects of such meetings offend the penal code or are contrary to the interests of warfare, the conclusion of peace or the maintenance of public order.

"The same restrictions apply to the censorship of newspapers and other printed matter. A preventive censorship of all news and articles of a military nature remains in force. A preventive censorship can in the future be placed on newspapers only with the consent of the supreme military commander."

The conditions in Austria-Hungary are generally known in America, but the latest reports here indicate a fast approaching anarchy. Writing to-day from Vienna, the correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" says:

"Trains have been repeatedly fired on, and an express from Budapest has been plundered and its passengers driven out. Merchants and bankers are receiving threatening letters demanding food and money. There is general fear that the bands will force their way into Agram. These are signs of the times that Germany will not be slow to read."

The "Gazette," adds the "Gazette," "she refuses to pay the last part of the indemnity."

Austria's Act Will End War, in Opinion Of Italian Envoy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—"The great victory achieved by Italian arms put an end to Austria as a belligerent, and cannot fail to be a decisive element in bringing the war to an end," said Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, in a statement to-day to The Associated Press.

"The great Italian victory," the Ambassador continued, "puts an end to Austria as a factor in the war, and hastens the moment when a just and lasting peace may be established in Europe. The enemy has attempted to resist our victorious armies with utmost vigor. It has been only after their armies have been defeated in the field, and put in the position of either surrendering or being utterly annihilated, that the Austrians have begged an armistice from the Italian commanding general."

"The feat performed by our naval forces in sinking the last Austrian

draught in the harbor of Pola was an extraordinary one. This battleship was sunk while still in Austrian hands and while the exceptional system of defence of the harbor was still in full operation."

"I cannot help taking the greatest joy and satisfaction in the victory achieved by the Italian arms. It is a victory which cannot fail to be a decisive element in bringing the war to an end."

Charles Insists On Abdicating, Says Berlin Report

BASEL, Nov. 4 (By The Associated Press).—Emperor Charles of Austria is determined to abdicate and will retire to Switzerland, German newspapers say.

The Emperor made this announcement, it is said, during a conference on Saturday with the new Austrian government and other influential leaders in the Dual Monarchy.

Events in Austria Cause Germany to Dread the Future

With Defeat Certain, Danger of Bolshevik Uprisings Is Now Feared

By H. W. Smith

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—Events in Austria-Hungary, which have hitherto been viewed by Germany merely in relation to their effect on her own chances of continuing the war or obtaining a satisfactory peace, are now beginning to inspire fears for a future in which the acceptance of defeat is already discounted. In a recent message I pointed to the existence of dangerous elements in the German body politic which might be ready to go far beyond the lines laid down even by the Independent Socialists.

This fear is now coming universally to expression in the German press. It lay behind the remark of the "Berliner Tageblatt" that developments in the neighboring monarchy remind one desperately of soldiers' and workmen's councils of Bolsheviks in Russia, and it is echoed also in another journal, which reminds its readers that prophecies of Trotsky and Lenin are already finding fulfillment in Austria-Hungary.

I have no doubt at all that among the powerful reasons which are urging the Berlin government to make peace at all costs is the same dread of what will happen if the miseries of war are continued, and of what it may be impossible to prevent even should peace be secured immediately.

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Russia Is Withholding Indemnity to Germany

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4.—The indications are that Russia will refuse to make any further indemnity payments to Germany, according to the Frankfurt "Gazette."

The newspaper says that Russia, which had paid two instalments of the war indemnity, has stopped the transport of gold and bank notes to Germany.

"Evidently," adds the "Gazette," "she refuses to pay the last part of the indemnity."

Huns' Fall Means End of Bolshevism, Is A. J. Sack's View

Allies Will Then Be Able to Restore Country, Says Bureau Director

Russia Asks Her Due

Spilled Her Blood for Three Years, Making Possible Allies' Triumph

A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Information Bureau, in a statement issued last night predicted that with the collapse of Turkey and Austria and the imminent fall of Germany Allied armies will invade Russia from the south, overthrow the Bolsheviks and bring aid to starving Russia.

"The events of the next few weeks," said Mr. Sack, "will decide the future of the entire world, and among other nations the future of Russia. One event which will exert great influence upon the future of Russia has already occurred. The Allied fleet is passing through the Dardanelles, and the moment is probably not distant when we will see an Allied army in southern Russia co-operating with the best elements of the Russian people against the Germans and their tools and agents."

Beathlow to Bolshevism
The appearance of an Allied fleet in the Black Sea and evacuation of Russia by German elements both constitute a deathblow to Bolshevism. It is difficult to predict the trend of events, but it is very probable that after the overthrow of the Bolsheviks in Moscow the directorate of five chosen at the congress of Ufa as the All-Russian provisional government will move from Omsk to Moscow and, upon arrival in the capital, will begin to speak for the country, and probably after a certain reorganization will be able to send delegates to the peace conference.

"The overthrow of Bolshevism will release armies now operating against the German-Bolshevik forces and they will be used by the provisional government for safeguarding order during the period of reconstruction, until municipalities and zemstvos elected on the basis of universal suffrage are reestablished and a Russian constituent assembly representing all classes and nationalities of Russia defines the constitution of the state and solves the main social and political problems."

"The stream of events brings a very important problem to the surface. If Germany accepts the terms of an armistice, and there is almost no doubt that she will have to accept them although they mean unconditional surrender, the tonnage now used for transferring to France 10,000 American soldiers daily and for supplying them will be released. Until now the lack of tonnage has been one of the fundamental conditions that has hampered the Allies and the United States in rendering any considerable help to Russia."

Aid Will Be Possible
The other condition preventing Allied help, so far as the most suffering central part of Russia is concerned, has been the impossibility for the Allies to reach it under the German-Bolshevik rule. With this rule removed, with the Black Sea and, probably very soon the Baltic Sea, open, and with the tonnage necessary for transferring American soldiers to France released, the Allies and the United States will have every possibility for rendering effective economic help to Central Russia.

"Lord Cecil estimated Russia's possible losses during the coming winter as twenty millions. This estimate is probably overdrawn, but it is safe to say that beginning with January tens of thousands will daily fall from hunger in the cities and villages of Central Russia, and the final result of this epidemic of hunger may express itself in several millions."

"For three years the Russian armies were doing their share, and if now the banners of democracy are triumphant the seas of Russian blood and tears were shed to make this triumph possible. The Russian problem, the problem of rendering the starving provinces of Russia effective and generous help, is not merely a political but also a moral problem."

Victorious Italians Find Trieste City Of Piteous Sights

Famine and Disease Everywhere in Seaport Rescued From Foe

Famine, sickness, lack of living necessities and other conditions which constitute a "blot on the Austrian government" were found by the first Italian troops who landed in Trieste, according to official cablegrams received here last night from Rome by the Italian Bureau of Public Information.

The sickness was "deliberately allowed to spread by the Austrians," the messages say.

Extracts from the cablegrams given out follow:

"The report of the commandant of the first Italian troops who landed in Trieste, is in itself an historical document that will be an everlasting accusation—a blot on the Austrian government for ever after."

"The condition of the civil population was and still is simply desperate. No food was available, there was absolutely no cloth, sickness prevailed, deliberately allowed to spread by the Austrians, and generally the city was in all the stages of famine, with all the scourge it brings with it. Huge stores of food, cloth and medicines have already been brought in by Italians."

"The debarkation of the Italian effectives at Trieste began yesterday morning (Nov. 3) at 5 o'clock. At 10 o'clock during the night flotillas of torpedo boats left Venice, preceded by mine sweepers, which cleared the numerous dangers put in the way of the formidable Austrian seaport by its defenders, and entered finally the harbor. Immediately a battalion of marines landed, protecting the successive disembarkment of the Bersaglieri. Meanwhile, instantly, as by magic, thousands of tricolor flags appeared at the windows and balconies all over the city, proving how anxiously the event was

awaited by the inhabitants writhing under the Austrian yoke.

"The disorders which had preceded the disembarkation ceased at once and from all quarters of the city huge crowds filled the streets and cheered.

"At noon, with salutes from the batteries stationed in the harbor, the Italian flag was hoisted on the Tower of San Giusto and on the Municipal Palace."

Italian Advance Guards In Possession of Scutari

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In Albania our advance guards have occupied Scutari, says an official announcement given out by the Italian War Office and received here to-day.

Kaiser Moving His Goods From Alsace

Emperor Seeks Protection of Troops in Case Life Is Threatened

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Geneva advises to-day state that Emperor William has ordered the furniture of the Hohenkoenigsburg Castle, in Alsace, removed, presumably to Switzerland, where many articles belonging to the Kaiser have already been stored.

According to the views of Allied diplomats here, Emperor William's chief purpose in going to his army headquarters was to obtain the protection of his soldiers in the event of the outbreak of disorders and revolutionary disturbances threatening his life, and, secondarily, to be with the army commanders when the Allies and America's armistice terms arrive so as to obtain first hand their final opinion concerning acceptance or rejection.

It is felt that if the German army heads possessed the power to reject the armistice conditions they would hardly hesitate to do so, but that the decision appears to be more in the hands of the civil government.

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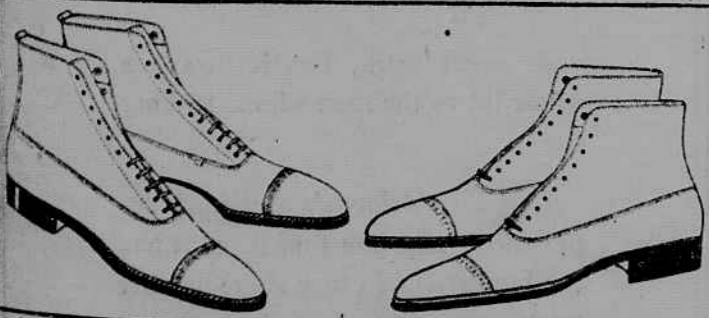
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